R. D. Moore
1929-1931

General Index

Catalogue #404-530

Journal 1931 Calif: San Bernardino Co.

Species Accounts mammals and birds

R. D. Moore
1929-1931

Catalogue

#404-530

Moore. 1929

Catalogue

Bear Valley Dam. 7,000 ft. San Bernardino Co. California.

July 28,			
190	404	♂ Eutamias	209-86-28-19.
191	405	♂ Callospermophilus	261-86-44-19
192	406	♀ Callospermophilus	223-81-36-19
193	407	♀ Callospermophilus	241-80-42-20
July 29			
194	408	♀ Eutamias	205-86-32.5-19
195	409	♂ Eutamias	204-88-32-20
196	410	♂ Eutamias	222-93-39-24
197	411	♀ Thomomys	240-75-32-8

Bluff Lake, 7400 ft. San Bernardino Mts., San Bernardino Co., Calif.

July 30.	413		
198	412	♂ Microtus	176.5-62-21-16
199	413	♂ Microtus	176-63-24-15
200	414	♀ Microtus	159-55-22-13
201	415	♂ Eutamias	201-86-35-19.
202	416	♂ Thomomys	270-96-37-9.

Bear Valley Dam 7,000 ft. San Bernardino Co. Calif.

203	417	♂ Eutamias	210-91-34-21

Mt. Big Bear Lake 1/4 mi E. of Dam 7,000 ft. San Bernardino Co., Calif

204	418	♀ Mephitis	542-273-73-28

Bear Valley Dam 7,000 ft. San Bernardino Co. Calif

July 31			
205	419	♀ Eutamias	206-89-34-18
206	420	♂ Eutamias	193-89-34.5-20
207	421	♂ Eutamias	209-87-37-23
August 1,			
	422	♂ Dryobates	226.
	423	♀ Colaptes cafer	

Moore 1929. Bear Valley Dam 7,000 ft. San Bernardino Mts., San Bernardino Co. California

August 1

424 ♂ Dryobates.

Watermann Canyon 4,000 ft. Six miles north of San Bernardino, San Bernardino Co. California

September 2

206 425 ♂ Ypilogale 414-165-53-29

209 426 ♀ Ypilogale 343-127-41-25.

Two mi. S. of El Casco Station ft., Riverside Co. California

September 5.

427 ♂ Xenaidura

428 ♂ Tachycineta

Redlands. ft., San Bernardino Co., California

October 3.

210 429 ♂ Mustela - Presented to M.V.Z. - Skin only.

San Bernardino Co.

Warrens Well, 2,800 ft.? Twenty two and one half miles Northeast of Whitewater Station, Riverside Co., California

October 26.

244 430 Ypilogale - Skull only.

Quail Springs, 4,200 ft.? San Bernardino Co. 23 mi. N.E. of Whitewater Station Riverside Co California

211

October 27 431 ♂ Eutamias 232-104-34-23.

Moore 1929.

Quail Springs ±200 ft? Twenty three mi. N.E. of Whitewater Station, Riverside Co. California.

Oct. 20, 1928

212 #432A	Lynx	
#432B	Canis	

Two mi. S. of Redlands, 1300 ft.?; Riverside Co., California

December 7, 1929

#433	♂ Passerella	169
#434	♂ Xylacichla	168
#435	♂ Chamea	151
#436	♀ Zonatrichia	168
#437	♀ Amblispiza	136

Two mi. S. of Redlands, 1300 ft.; San Bernardino County, California

December 8, 1929

#438	♂ Melospiza	143
#439	♂ Passerella	
#440	♀ Passerella	
#441	♂ Calypte	100

Two mi. S. of Redlands, 1500 ft. Riverside Co., California.

December 14, 1929

#442	♂ Pipilo	225
#443	♂ Pipilo	198
#444	♀ Aphelocoma	280.
445	♀ Zonotrichia	165

Crafton Hills 1800 ft., Five mi. E. of Redlands. San Bernardino Co., California

Dec 15, 1929

446	♂ Sturnella	

December 19, 1929

		251
#447	♀ Pipilo	
448	♂ Spizella	169

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Moore 1929-30 Clafton Hills. 1800 ft. Five mi. E of Redlands, San Bernardino Co., California.

December 19, 1929

449 ♀ Zonotrichia 188

Black Rock Springs, 3000 ft. San Bernardino Co.; Eighteen mi. NE. of Whitewater Station Riverside County, California

December 20, 1929

450 ♀ Junco 263.

Redlands, 1300 ft. San Bernardino Co. California

December 21, 1929

451 ♂ Accipiter 290

Clafton 1700 ft. Five mi. E of Redlands, San Bernardino Co., California.

December 30, 1929

452 ♂ Dendroica 137.

453 ♂ Dendroica 135.

Two mi. S. of Redlands, 1500 ft. San Bernardino Co., California.

January 5, 1930

454 ♀ Melospiza 157

455 ♂ Melospiza 148

456 ♀ Melospiza 145

457 ♂ Zonotrichia 175

458 ♀ Zonotrichia 166

459 ♂ Sayornis 158

460 ♀ Carpodacus 150

461 ♂ Carpodacus 123

462 ♂ Astragalinus 115

463 ♂ Regulus 116

464 ♀ Olbyte 96

Moore

Two mi. S. of Redlands, 1500 ft.
San Bernardino Co., California

January 4, 1930

465	♂ Pipila	228
466	♂ Tapostoma	300

Nine Miles S. of Redlands, 2000 ft.,
Riverside County, California.

January 4, 1930

467	♂ Agelaius	225
468	♂ Agelaius	225
469	♀ Agelaius	192
470	♂ Sayornis	187

Mill Creek 4000 ft. San Bernardino
County. California.

January 12, 1930

471	♂ Columba	
472	♀ Columba	362
473	♀ Columba	

Crafton 1800 ft. Five mi. E. of Redlands.
San Bernardino Co. California.

January 24, 1930

213 474	♂ Lasiurus	159-35-21

Redlands, 1600 ft. San Bernardino
County, California.

January 25, 1930

475	♀ Lanius	215

Five mi. S. of Redlands, 1900 ft. San
Bernardino County, California

January 25, 1930

476	♂ Calypte	99
477	♀ Calypte	99.

Moore.

Five mi. E. of Redlands, 1900 ft.
San Bernardino Co., California

January 25, 1930

478	♀ Melospiza	
479	? Dendroica	143
480	♀ Zonotrichia	159
481	♂ Sturnella	245
482.	♀ Sparrow.	160
483	♂ Zonotrichia	173

Five mi. E. of Redlands, 1600 ft. San Bernardino Co., California.

January 26, 1930

484	♀ Hirundo	144
485	♂ Melospiza	148
486	♂ Rhinopepla	195

Five mi. E. of Redlands 1700 ft. San Bernardino Co., California

January 26, 1930

487	♀ Erematurca	350

Two mi. S. of Redlands, 1600 ft. San Bernardino Co., California

February 1, 1930

488	♀ Parus	135
489	♂ Vireo	123
490	♀ Melospiza	152
491	♂ Melospiza	160
492	♂ Melospiza	148

April 6 1930

493	♀ Tyrannus.	219.

New Dale, 4000 ft. 56 mi. N.E.E. of Whitewater Station, Riverside Co, Calif.

April 17 1930

494	♂ Geothlypis t. tangsi.	134-76-21-7

14 P. maculatus

7 Perognathus flavus
1 " longimembris

2 Dipodomys - m. parvus.
8 P. l. r.
4 Pc. g.
1 R.

Palm Dale, 4000 ft., 56 mi. N.E.E. of Whitewater Station, Riverside Co. Calif.

April 17, 1930

215 495 ♂ Perognathus L. Langei 129-78-20-7.

Surprise Spring, 2400 ft., San Bernardino Co., 35 mi. N.E. of Whitewater Station, Riverside Co., California.

April 18, 1930

496 ♀ Dipodomys 216 324-186-55-20

Redlands, 1700 ft., San Bernardino Co., California

May 28, 1930

497 ♂ Mustela 217 392-147-40-27-2000 gm.

4 3/4 mi. N. San Bernardino 1600 ft. San Bernardino Co., California

May 23, 1931

215 498 ♀ Dipodomys merriami 218 - 2 embryos × 8.5 mm. - 202-111-34-11.7

217 499 ♂ " " 218-126-36-13.5

220 500 ♀ Perognathus longimembris brevinasus 117-58.5-17.8-12.5

501 ♂ Perognathus fallax 183-109-23.5-10

502 ♀ " " 173-106-23.5-10

503 ♀ " " 3 embryos × 8 mm. 184-105-24.5-11

504 ♀ " " 191-112-24.5-10

505 ♀ " " 5 embryos × 7 mm. 165-92-23-10.5

226 506 ♀ " " 187-112-24-10.5

507 ♂ " " 0-0-23.5-11.

508 ♂ Peromyscus 170-84-19-19.5

509 ♂ " 189-105-20-18

510 ♂ " 189-108-19-18.5

511 ♀ " 188-105-20.5-20

512 ♀ " 195-115-21-18.5

513 ♂ Peromyscus californicus 228-131-25-20

514 ♂ " " 235-131-26-25.

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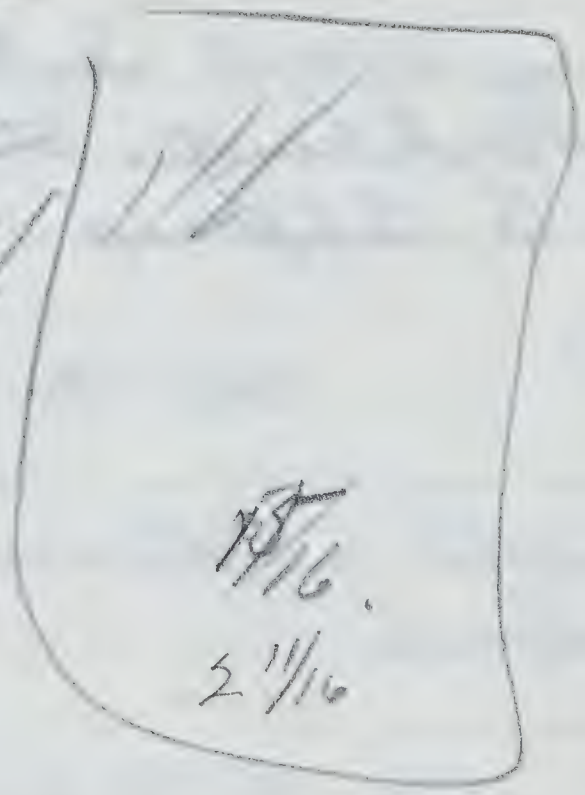
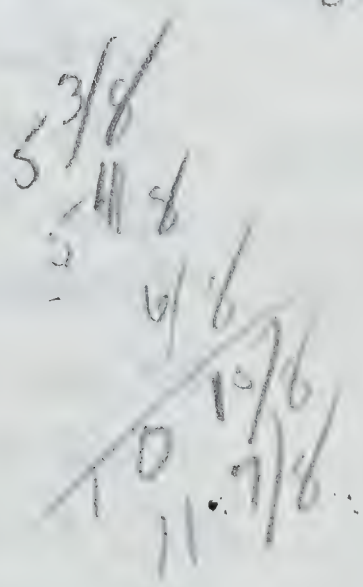
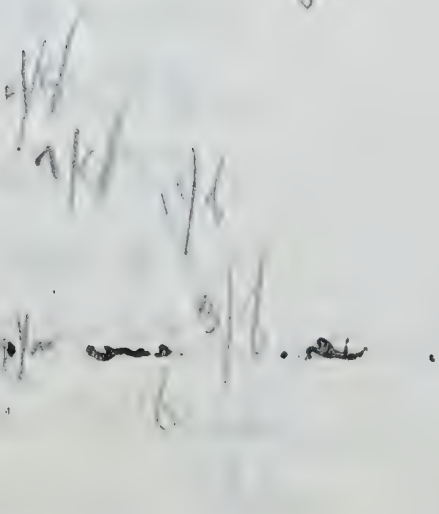
Agents







Moore — 4¾ Mi. N. San Bernardino, 1600 ft. San Bernardino Co., California.

May 23, 1931

515 ♀ Peromyscus californicus — 241-132-26-22.

North end of Marble Mts. 950 ft R. 13 E., T. 7 N. Mohave Desert, San Bernardino Co., California

May 27, 1931

516 Cnemidophorus

Everet Well 5030 ft. R. 15 E., T. 11 N., Providence Mts., Mohave Desert, San Bernardino Co., California

May 28, 1931

517 Cnemidophorus tessellatus tessellatus

518 " " "

519 " " "

520 " " "

521 Uta stansburiana elegans

522 Phrynosoma platyrhinos

523 ♂ Peromyscus — 175-80-21-18

524 ♂ Peromyscus — 145-69.5-20.5-18.

4¾ Mi. N. San Bernardino 1600 ft. San Bernardino Co., California

June 1, 1931

525 ♀ Perognathus longimembris brevinasus — 4 Embryos × 2.5 mm. 139-76-18-9.5

526 ♂ " " brevinasus — 117-60-18-8

527 ♂ Dipodomys m. parvus — 226-132-35.5-10.

528 ♂ " " " — 226-129-35-13

529 ♀ " " " — 214-126-33-13

530 ♂ Dipodomys stephensi — 285-174-46-16.

4 Mi. S. Redlands, 2000 ft. San Bernardino Co., Calif.

June 4 1931

531

Moore/1931.

Hmt. S. Redlands 2000 ft. San Bernardino Co., California.

June 4/1931
532

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1929-1931

Journal

1931 Calif: San Bernardino Co.

Moore. 4 3/4 Mi. N. San Bernardino 1600 ft. San Bernardino Co., Calif.

May 22, 1931.

Last evening I went north from San Bernardino through the Shannon Hills to a lone hill rising out of the valley floor just at the base of the main slope of the San Bernardino Range. The south facing slope, where 100 mice traps were set at the 1600 ft level was covered sparsely with chaparral, and an occasional blooming Yucca dotted the hillside. The soil was of a clay like structure and fairly hard. Part of the hillside had been burned over some years ago and was covered with white sage. About twenty traps were set through this area but yielded only Peromyscus m. sonoriensis Reithrodontomys, and Peromyscus boylei rowleyi. No Perognathus were found within the burned over area although they were taken at the edge on both sides.

Seven Perognathus fallax fallax were taken, mostly on the hard ground. One Dipodomys m. parvus was taken on open, hard ground, while one other individual was taken down in the soft, fine sand of the wash bottom. The sand in the wash bottom was of "dune" like texture, and was blown up in piles, which were covered sparsely with coarse sword-like grass that grew in tussocks. Here one Perognathus longimembris was taken.

The trap line covered approximately one mile in distance, through chaparral and wash-bottom and yielded a total of 87 mammals in the following proportion: 14 Peromyscus m. sonoriensis 8 Peromyscus boylei rowleyi, 4 Peromyscus californicus 1 Reithrodontomys, 7 Perognathus fallax fallax,

Moore 1931 4¾ Mi. N. San Bernardino 1600 ft.
San Bernardino Co., California

May 23, 1931

1 Perognathus longimembris, and 2 Dipodomys merriami parvus.
A great many Mourning doves are observed feeding in a large area of Sunflowers at the base of the hill. Gulley quail began coming into a small spring about two hours before sunset. Many Abert Towhees flew around nervously as if they had nests near by, and one Bell Sparrow was observed with a Lepidopteran of some form in its beak.
One Sylvilagus bachmani was seen to scamper away through the brush and rabbit forms were everywhere along trails running through the brush.
As I approached one of my traps, which contained a Perognathus a sharp chirring sound arose from within a few feet of the trap. The animal was not touched.

Everett Wells 5030 ft. R. 15 E., T. 11 N., Providence Mts., Mojave Desert, San Bernardino Co., California

May 27, 1931 Leaving Redlands at 5:00 A.M. we travelled up through Cajon Pass, where we joined the National Old Trails Highway, which we remained until we reached Amboy. Mourning doves and Ravens were the predominating birds around Victorville. Several Ammospermophiles crossed the road, as we travelled along, on both sides of Victorville. But three or four rabbits were observed between Victorville and Amboy.

Mono 13 East Well 5030 ft. R. 15 E., T 11 N. Providence Mts. Mojave Desert, San Bernardino Co., California

May 27, 1931

While we were stopped at a service station at Amboy a tourist drew up and asked the operator if there were any wolves around here, and stated that he had seen a large one crossing the road about two miles which goes to show the popular impression of eastern people travelling in the West concerning coyotes.

Leaving Amboy we turned north up a long wash which we followed for fifteen miles up around the north end of the Marble Mts. Along the road birds with black tail feathers were seen crossing the road, which I supposed to be Say Phoebes. One Empidonax was also seen. Cnemidophorus were seen occasionally and one was shot at the north end of the Marble Mts. The Marble Mts are relatively barren as compared to the Granite and Providence Mts to the north. The south facing slope is sparsely covered with pinyon and juniper on the ~~Marble Mts~~ Granite Mts, and more heavily wooded on the north.

At Cottonwood Spring, located at the southern end of the Providence Mts, R 13 E., T. 9 N., according to Plate XII Water Supply Paper 490, U.S. Geological Survey Cliff Barnes owns a cattle ranch, and resides there with his family throughout the year. He tells me that the place where he lives is wrongly named in that the Cottonwood Springs, as commonly known there, is located about three miles

Moore. 1931

Everett Well 5030 ft. R. 15 E., T 11 N., Providence Mts., Mohave Desert, San Bernardino Co., California

May 27, 1931

due southeast of his ranch house, and lies in a recess on the north facing slope of the Granite Mts, and that there is a grove of Cottonwoods in the canyon bottom. There are two or three Cottonwood trees at his house, and the fact that the road at this place, and the spring are marked approximate location and location uncertain respectively accounts for the error of the topographers, who probably observed the trees from some triangulation point near by and assumed it to be the spring. - Barnes informs me that there is a permanent spring known as Coyote Well a few miles from Cottonwood Springs, the road to which branches off from the Kelso road a short distance below his ranch.

Barnes reports finding a young Mountain Sheep on Granite Mountain about a month ago (April 1931) that had only been dead a short time. He had no knowledge as to what caused its death but remarks that the anterior regions were heavily covered by ticks, and so much so around the head, and especially the ears, that the passage way to one of the ears was completely clogged up. He has the skull of a sheep that was found a year ago on the west end of the Granite Mts in the vicinity of the two others. It is a young individual also, and its condition showed that it had

Moore 1931 Everett Well 5035 ft. R.15E T.11N., Providence Mts., Mohave Desert San Bernardino Co., California.

May 27, 1931. a.m.

Lees exposed for a period of two or three years. - Bonnes reports a possable road to the base of the Providence Mts. from Kelso. A pipe line runs back in the mountains a short distace.

Proceding north along the railroad from Kelso we stopped at Cima after a climbe of approximately two thousand feet in eighteen miles

One south of Kelso about three miles, the road from Cimbay passes down a wash bottom through a wide area of sand dunes The dunes cover an area of approximately five square miles and are composed of extremely fine yellow sand. The sand is piled to a height of about two hundred feet in places and is free of any vegitation whatever. Around the edges a scant growth of sword grass and desert verbena occurs. and in the wash bottoms through the dunes occasional Mesquites are found. Trouble was experienced in a few places where sand had blown over and covered the road, and a heavy car rapidly loses traction after proceeding through it for a few feet.

Several Lanceliforids, almost the color of the sand were seen, but they were so adept at concealing themselves and dodging quite that it was difficult to get a shot at them. In places where the water in the louder wash bottom had sunk into the sand banks, Ammospermophilus

Moore 1931 Everett Well 5030 ft. R.15 E. T. 11 N. Providence Mts., Mohave Desert, San Bernardino Co., California

May 27, 1931

had built homes.
At Cima. 4204 ft., Joshua trees were found growing profusely, and the ground between the trees was covered with dried wild grass and wild flowers of a great many forms. Arkansas Kingbirds were seen along the railroad, perched on the electric light or telephone wires.
From Cima we turned East and ran about four miles, passing through dense groves of Joshua trees, before we entered Cedar Canyon. Following up this canyon we arrived on a plateau where we found a government "Bench mark" giving the altitude as 5163 ft. This plateau was covered with ~~Artemesia~~ and reminded me very much of the appearance of similar places in the Northern part of Nevada. Junipers and Pinyons dotted the hillsides and bird life was abundant. Five mockingbirds were observed within an area of one square mile, and three others were heard singing within the same area.
From the head of Cedar Canyon we turned south, going down Black Canyon. On a plateau at 5030 ft. near Everett Well we made camp. Mourning Doves flew around over head as we made camp and seemed almost unaware of our presence. Black throated sparrows were abundant and one was shot that held a large, furry caterpillar in its bill.

Broome 1931 Everet Ranch 5030 ft R.15E., T.1N. Providence Mts., Broadwell Desert, San Bernardino Co., California

May 27, 1931

Although insects were extremely abundant, no bats or nighthawks were seen during the course of the evening. We made camp at 4:30 swarms of mosquitoes hovered about us and were quite annoying as they possessed a bite or a sting that set up quite an irritation, especially on the underarm. Quail were heard calling in a wash bottom as the sun set.

Redlands, 1700 ft. San Bernardino Co., California.

May 26, 1931. We proceeded on to Redlands from Everet Well via Fenner, Amboy and Victorville. - Ten live mouse traps set at Everet Well last night produced four Peromyscus m. sonoriensis and one juvenile Neotoma desertorum, also a juvenile Peromyscus b. rowleyi. I attempted to bring two of the Peromyscus m. sonoriensis back alive in a well ventilated box, but as the temperature stood at 106° F at Amboy they were not able to withstand the heat and expired before I reached home. The air was relatively cool where they were trapped and the soil was moist six inches under the surface.

On a grassy slope near Everet Well I found a large burrow with soil piled up at its entrance that appeared as if a ground squirrel had been working there. A Rhynocoma was basking in the sun

Moore 1931 Redlands, 1700 ft. San Bernardino Co., California.

on top of the pile of soil at the entrance. One Sceloporus was observed at the top of a dead Mesquite bush. One Red-tailed Hawk was observed soaring above a high cliff about a mile from Event Well, and a Swift was seen to leave the cliff as I approached but flew off so fast I was unable to identify it for a distance.

About four miles west of Fenner the Fenner-Cima road branches and a well used road proceeds due west to Bonanza King mine which I presume someone is working, from the appearance of the road.

4 3/4 Mi. N. San Bernardino 1600 ft. San Bernardino Co., California

June 1, 1931 Approximately seventy mouse traps set in an area of fine sand in a wash bottom about two hundred yards long by sixty yards wide produced twenty two mammals in the following numbers: 4 Dip. stephensi, 4 Dip. m. parvus, 3 Perognathus longimembris, 11 Peromyscus m. sonoriensis and 1 Peromyscus e. insignis. Ten live mouse traps included in the sixty caught 1 of the Dip. m. parvus, one of the Perognathus longimembris, and one Peromyscus m. sonoriensis.

Moore. Mytilus yumanensis yumanensis

R. D. Moore
1929-1931

Species Accounts

Moore. *Myotis yumanensis yumanensis*

August 1, 1929

Two of these bats were shot at Bear Valley Dam 7000 ft. San Bernardino Mts., San Bernardino Co., Calif. They first appeared at about 7 o'clock P.M. flying high over the pines on the south facing slope. All of the bats observed, were flying from the head of the lake toward the east.

Moore

Ektesicus fuscus fuscus

August 1, 1924

Two adult males were shot on the south facing slope, at Bear Valley Dam, 7000 ft. San Bernardino Mts., San Bernardino Co., Calif., about 7 o'clock P.M. while flying from the west end of the lake over the dam toward the east end.

Moore

Procyon psora psora

July 30, 1924.

Fresh tracks of a raccoon were observed in the wet mud 1/4 mi. E of the Bear Valley Dam, 7000 ft. San Bernardino Mts., San Bernardino Co., Calif. at the lake's edge.

Moore

Mustela

August 1, 1929

Mr. C. F. Smith of Crafton, Calif., reports seeing a weasel cross the road while travelling between Big Bear Lake, and Redlands. The weasel was seen at Running Springs Park at ft. San Bernardino Mts. San Bernardino Co., Calif.

September 2, 1929

Mr. Pohl, owner of the Cold Creek Ranch, Waterman Canyon, N. of San Bernardino, San Bernardino Co., Calif., reports observing a weasel run under a stone bridge on his ranch at 4,000 ft.

Oct. 3, 1929

Redlands. ft. San Bernardino Co., California.

Mr. H. B. Thomson of Yosemite reports a male, near a colony of ground squirrels (Citellus), and while retrieving the specimen, the female was also seen, but could not be procured. The pelage of the male appeared rather worn and raggid.

Moore — Spilogale phenax microrhina Hall.

September 2, 1929.

Two no. 0 steel traps set about twelve feet apart, on opposite side of the stream, under a bridge on the Cold Creek Ranch, 4,000 ft, Waterman Canyon N. San Bernardino, San Bernardino Co., Calif. caught a male, and a female spotted skunk. One trap was baited with a finch, and the other with a chicken egg.

Oct. 26, 1929.

The badly decomposed body of a spotted skunk, was found in the watering trough at Warners Well 2 800 ft., San Bernardino Co.; 22 1/2 mi. NE of Whitewater Station Riverside Co. California. The carcass had the appearance of having about a month old.

Moore. *Mephitis occidentalis Lolgneri*

July 30, 1929.

An adult female (No 418 R.D.M.) caught at the waters edge at Bear Valley Dam, 7,000 ft. San Bernardino Mts., San Bernardino Co., Calif., emmitted no musk when first caught, and allowed itself to be approached within three or four feet, before it showed any sign of alarm.

Moore.

Lynx rufus californicus

September 8, 1929

A single individual was observed about two miles north of Tahquitz Valley, on the Idyllwild to San Jacinto Peak trail, at approximately 7,700 ft. elevation. San Jacinto Mts., Riverside Co., Calif. The animal did not appear startled at the observers approach, and made off up the hill at a gentle trot. The south eastern slope of the San Jacinto slope, is extremly rocky country, with large masses of granite rock projecting from the hillside every few hundred feet, and seems a very suitable place for these animals to live.

Moore

Citellus beecheyi fisheri (C.H. Merriam)

August 1, 1929

Ground squirrels were seen commonly on the south facing slope of Bear Valley at the Dam 7000 ft., San Bernardino Mts, San Bernardino Co., Calif., and were observed in the same association as the chipmunks, and "Callos"; principly among the manzanita thickets and manzanita brushes.

September 8, 1929

Squirrels of this form were observed commonly, from the vicinity of Tahquitz Valley 6000 ft., to Round Valley 9300 ft., on the Idyllwild to San Jacinto Peak trail, San Jacinto Mts., Riverside Co., Calif.

May 22, 1931.

At Site setting traps 4 3/4 mi. N. San Bernardino 9,600 ft., San Bernardino Co., Calif., I heard a ground squirrel calling from the center of a large sunflower [illegible].

Moore

Callospermophilus lateralis bernardinus

July 25/1929.

These ground squirrels are very common at Bear Valley Dam 7000 ft. San Bernardino Mt. San Bernardino Co. Calif. on both the north and south facing slopes. One young individual (No 406 B.B.M.) when pursued by a dog, proved very adept at climbing a small pine tree, and succeeded in climbing fully six feet above the ground, as agilely as its relative the gray squirrel.

Moore — Eutamias speciosus speciosus (Allen)

July 28, 1929

Chipmunks were observed commonly in the vicinity of Bear Valley Dam on the south facing slope at 7,000 ft. San Bernardino Co., Calif. And were found living principaly around the manzanita, and Buckthorn bushes. One individual was found to have a manzanitas seed in one of its cheek pouches.

September 8, 1929

This chipmunk was observed commonly in the San Jacinto Mts., on the trail from Idyllwild to the summit of San Jacinto Peak, from 5500 ft to 9,300 ft. on the forest floor, usually around the chinquapin, manzanita, and buckthorn bushes.
San Jacinto Mts., Riverside Co., Calif.

Moore

Eutamias merriami merriami

July 29, 1929.

A single individual, an adult male was taken at a large outcropping of granite boulders on the south facing slope at Bear Valley Dam, 7000 ft. San Bernardino Mts., San Bernardino Co., Calif.

July 30, 1929

A second individual, an adult male, taken at the end of a log, under a manzanita bush, on the south facing slope at Bear Valley Dam 7000 ft., San Bernardino Mts., San Bernardino Co. Calif.

Oct. 22, 1924

One Merriam chipmunk was seen scampering up through the rocks, on the north facing slope of the Little San Bernardino Mts, at the deserts edge. 23 mi. N.E. of Whitewater Station, Riverside Co. California At 4200 ft.? The slope was mainly covered with Pinyon and Juniper trees, with cat-claw and scrub oak in the wash bottoms. This individual was shot, and pieces of pinyon nuts were found in its cheek pouches. The very dark winter pelage covered the body, and the usual bright summer markings about the forearms indistinct. Only one individual was seen; late in the afternoon, so the majority of these chipmunks had presumably retired to their winter quarters, well supplied with nuts, and other seeds of desert plants.

Moore

Sciurus griseus anthonyi

September 1, 1929

Several of these animals were observed in the willows along the creek, at Cold Creek ranch, 4000 ft., Waterman Canyon, six miles north of San Bernardino, San Bernardino Co., Calif..

September 8, 1929

Gray squirrels were observed from Strawberry Valley, 6000 ft. up to Round Valley 9300 ft., on the Idyllwild to San Jacinto Peak trail, San Jacinto Mts., Riverside Co., Calif. As one was walking along the trail, he would often be startled by a falling branch, or cone, from the top of some tall pine tree, and upon looking upthe mischeif maker could be observed, scarcely perched on the end of some branch high upon the tree

Moore

Thomomys altivalis

July 29/1929
No.

Several of these gopher diggings found at Bluff Lake 7400 ft. San Bernardino Mts. San Bernardino Co., Calif. Four mine gophers trapped in likely looking burrows caught one juvenile female, and one adult female, with well developed mammae

July 30/1929

Approximately a dozen mine gophers trapped in the lower end of the meadow at Bluff Lake, 7400 ft. San Bernardino Mts., San Bernardino Co., Calif., caught two adult male gophers and one female. One of the male gophers was only caught by one foot, and when pulled from its burrow, it made vicious bites at its fore leg which was caught in the trap. Once in a while it would bawl, and make grating noises with its teeth. Later examination of the injured foot showed that all of the toes had been chewed off, and a bare stump left.

Moore. *Paragnathus longimembris*

May 23, 1931

Nest of about ten mice trapped set in fine sand in a wash bottom 4 3/4 mi N. San Bernardino, 1600 ft., San Bernardino Co., Calif. One female of this form was secured.

Moore.

Perognathus fallax fallax

May 23/1931

Out of a line of 100 mice traps set on a south-facing, chaparral-covered slope 4 3/4 mi N. San Bernardino, 1600 ft. San Bernardino Co., Calif., seven individuals of this form were secured, and the tails of two more individuals were found in traps. Five of the seven individuals secured were females, and the remaining two, males.

Moore.

Dipodomys merriami parvus

May 23, 1931

A male and a female of this form were secured, along with thirty-five mice in a line of 100 mice traps set for a dry, south-facing, chaparral covered slope, 4 3/4 mi N. San Bernardino, 1600 ft., San Bernardino Co., Calif. The were taken on chalky hard ground, only sparsely covered with brush, with a few Yucca here and there.

J. R. Moore.

Peromyscus maniculatus sonoriensis

July 30, 1929

A female, taken by J. W. Hilliard contained five embryos x 25 m.m., at Bear Valley Dam 7,000 ft. San Bernardino Co. Calif.

These mice were taken along with the Microtus in the meadow at the northern end of the meadow at Bluff Lake, 7,400 ft. San Bernardino Mts., San Bernardino Co., Calif.

May 23, 1931

A line of 100 mice traps set on a south-facing chaparral covered slope 4 3/4 mi N. San Bernardino, 1600 ft. San Bernardino Co. California produced 14 of these mice alongwith 23 other individuals of different species

Moore

Neotoma descriptions

Oct 27, 1929

43

While eating our noonday meal at Quail Springs 4200 ft? San Bernardino Co.; 23 mi. NE. of Whitewater Station, Riverside Co., California, a wood rat was observed climing about the branches at the base of a mesquite tree. It seemed not alarmed at our presence a few yards away, but carried its large cylindrical ears erect at all times, and the long hairs on the upper lip, seemed to be moving continuously. It retreated into its hole one with some scrap of food in its mouth, but returned immediately, and continued its search around a small puddle of water where it was finally shot.

Moore. Microtus mordax bernardinus

July 29, 1929.
4♂

One dead individual found in the spring at Bluff Lake 7400 ft. San Bernardino Mts., San Bernardino Co. Calif.

July 30, 1929

A set of forty mice traps in the wet, lower end of Bluff Lake meadow San Bernardino Mts. San Bernardino Co. Calif., baited with small pieces of bacon for cheese, caught four Microtus mordax bernardinus. Two of the specimens were adult males, one an adult female, and the other a juvenile female. All of the specimens were taken in the grass at the lower end of the meadow, in close proximity to water.

August 2, 1929

Eleven mice traps, set along a small brook running into Big Bear Lake at the dam, 7000 ft. San Bernardino Mts., San Bernardino Co. Calif. caught two adult meadow mice.
A single individual was also taken about three hundred yards from any water, under a buckthorn bush

Moore — *Odocoileus hemionus californicus*

July 20, 1929

A buck, with horns still in the velvet, and a doe, observed crossing the road two miles south of Pine Knot, on the Clarke's traderoad, 7,200 ft. Big Bear Lake, San Bernardino Co., Calif.

September 8, 1929.

Deer "sign" were observed in great abundance on the Idyllwild to San Jacinto Peak trail, from 5,500 ft. to approximately 10,000 ft. in the San Jacinto Mts., Riverside Co., Calif..

At 6.30 P.M. while walking through the large meadow in Tahquitz Valley, at about 6,000 ft., a group of nine does and fawns were observed feeding. At about 10.30 A.M. a large doe was seen lying in the shade of a pine on the edge of the meadow, and appeared no fright under the observer walked within a hundred yards of her. Another deer, which was not seen, was heard making its retreat through the brush, near Round Valley, at 9,200 ft.

Birds

Moore

Moore. Lophortyx californicus vallicola

Dec. 2, 1929.

With the opening of the quail season Dec. 1, very few large bags have been reported by the hunters. In most cases as few as four and five birds to the individual hunter was reported.

None

Oreortyx picta plumifera

December 20 1924

Mountain Quail were exceedingly abundant at Black Rock Spring 3600 ft., San Bernardino Co.; 18 mi. N.E. of Whitewater Station, Riverside Co, California, and ranchers in the vicinity of the spring reported that approximately three hundred birds had been taken and the first twenty days of the open season. After scattering the birds proved very difficult to find, and one had to literally kick them out of the bushes, to get a pair shot at them. The sandy wash bottoms leading down to the spring were heavily tracked by the quail, where the birds had come down early in the morning to drink at the spring. The surrounding hill-sides were covered with Pinyon, Joshua, and Juniper Trees, and back in among these trees the birds could be found during the warmer hours of the day.

Moore

Moore

Columba fasciata

August 1, 1929

One individual seen flying down canyon, over Bear Valley Dam 7,000 ft. San Bernardino Mts, San Bernardino Co. California, about four o'clock in the afternoon

September 2 1929

Two of these big blue pigeons were observed about 11 A.M., flying overhead in Waterman canyon at 4,000 ft., N. San Bernardino, San Bernardino Co., Calif. They settled on an Oak limb on the side of the hill above Cold Creek Ranch. At two P.M. a single individual was frightened, while feeding on choke cherries, among these limbs growing on the edge of a meado at Cold Creek Ranch. The owner of the ranch reports seeing about a dozen of these birds among some oak trees beside the Waterman Creek road September first.

Moore. Cyanocitta stelleri frontalis

September 2, 1929.

These jays were observed commonly at the Cold Creek Ranch 4000 ft, Waterman canyon North of San Bernardino, San Bernardino Co., Calif, associating with the California jays in the chaparral.

September 8, 1929

A few of these jays were observed around Idyllwild 6000 ft., and also at Tahquitz Valley 8000 ft., San Jacinto Mts., Riverside Co., Calif.

Moore — *Neotoma albigula*

July 30, 1929

A Clarke Crow, was seen flying overhead at Bluff Lake 7400 ft. San Bernardino Mts, San Bernardino Co. Calif..

August 1, 1929

A migal individual observed flying overhead at Bear Valley Dam, 7000 ft. San Bernardino Mts, San Bernardino Co., Calif. The bird stopped in a pine for a few moments and then flew on down the canyon, westwardly.

September 8, 1929.

Clarke Crows were seen from the vicinity of Hidden Lake 8,100 ft. to the summit of San Jacinto Peak. 10,805 ft. on the Idyllwild to San Jacinto Peak trail. San Jacinto Mts., Riverside Co., Calif. At 10,500 ft. on San Jacinto Peak, several of these crows were observed pursuing a Sharp-Shinned Hawk, which kept darting in and out among the stunted lemon pine on the high slope. As the hawk would emerge into the open, the high flying crows would all make a long sweeping dive at their adversary. The hawk and its pursuing party finally disappeared over the ridge, and down on the desert side of the range

Moore.

Moore. *Passerella iliaca megarhyncha*

July 30, 1929

These Fox Sparrows are found moderately common along Bear Creek below the dam at 6,000 ft. San Bernardino Mts., San Bernardino Co. Calif. They are found along the banks of the stream under the willows and other bushes growing there.

Moore.

Passerella iliaca unalaschcensis

December 8 1929
Yo

Early in the morning these Sparrows may be found feeding in the river bottom in Live Oak Canyon, two mi. S. of Redlands, 1,300 ft., San Bernardino Co., California. Later in the day they may be found in the adjacent wooded slopes on both sides of the canyon. One group of approximately fifteen in number was found in a large clump of cat brush, on the side of the wash bottom. 7:45 A.M.
When frightened each member flew up into the brush covered slopes, while others sought refuge in the willows of the wash bottom.

Moore

Oberholseria chlorura

August 1, 1929

These towhees are found commonly around the buckthorn and mesquite bushes on the south facing slope at Bear Valley Dam 7,000 ft. San Bernardino Mts. San Bernardino Co., California., and are easily caught in mouse traps baited with rolled oats.

September 8, 1929

One individual observed in the underbrush bordering the meadow in Round Valley at 8,500 ft. San Jacinto Mts., Riverside Co. Calif.

n 9.

Moore — *Petrochelidon lunifrons*

August 1, 1914

These swallow's nests are found at the upper edge of the dam, of Bear Lake. 7000 ft. San Bernardino Mts. San. Bernardino Co., Calif., under an overhanging ledge of the dam. One individual was secured by going out on the dam at night, and clamping the hand over the entrance to the mud nest.

Moore

Pinus jeffreyi

August 25, 1929

A few individuals were observed scrutinizing the tips of tamarack branches, for insects, on the south margin of the meadow at Bluff Lake, San Bernardino Mts., 7400 ft., San Bernardino Co., Calif.

September 8, 1929.

Chickadees were observed from the vicinity of Tahquitz Valley 5000 ft to Tamarack Flat 9,300 ft. on the Idyllwild to San Jacinto Peak trail. San Jacinto Mts., Riverside Co., Calif.

H Moore

Merula migratoria propinqua

Moore

Merula migratoria propinqua

July 31, 1929

Robins are seen frequently on the south facing slope at Bear Valley Dam 7000 ft. San Bernardino Mts. San Bernardino Co., Calif.

December 19, 1929

The first of the robins have just appeared in the valley bottom about Redlands, 1300 ft. San Bernardino Co., California. In former years they have been seen as early as the fifteenth of November, along with the Cedar, and Bohemian Waxwings

Moore. Accipiter velox

September 8, 1929

A male, of this specie, was observed on the southeast slopes of San Jacinto Peak, 10,500, being pursued by a band of Clarke Crows. San Jacinto Mts. Riverside Co., Calif. Later on a male of this specie (Probably the same individual) was seen pursuing small birds in and out among the underbrush at 9,300 ft about a quarter of a mile away from where the first hawk was seen.

December 20, 1924

At Black Rock Spring, 3,000 ft; San Bernardino Co.; 18 mi. N.E. of Whitewater Station, Riverside Co., California, a hawk of this specie was observed pursuing a mountain quail. The quail was flying with an excessive rate of speed down a forty mile an hour wind. When first seen, the quail was approximately one hundred yards off the ground, and the hawk close behind, but slightly higher. Neither seemed to be gaining ground on the other, and as the two approached the observer the hawk was shot, and the quail escaped high up on the slope among the pinyons and junipers. The hawk, upon being skinned, proved to be in fine condition, and had evidently feed well on the large quail for some time.

Moore. *Hirundo erythrogastra palmeri*

September 7, 1929

An individual was observed coursing over a fairway at the Redlands Country Club, Redlands, Calif.

Moore — *Aëronautes melanoleucus*

September 8, 1929

Several of these beautiful swifts were observed in graceful aerial maneuvers, at 10,000 ft. on the southeast slope of San Jacinto Peak, San Jacinto Mts., Riverside Co., Calif.

Moore

Myadestes townsendii

Oct. 27, 1929.

Two solitaires were observed flitting about among the cat-claw, and mesquite around a desert spring twenty three miles N.E. of Whitewater Station, Riverside County California. Their relaxed mode of flight resembled that of some of the larger flycatchers, but the clear bell-like notes issued by the birds as they pursued their prey of insects, and the conspicuous white bars of the wings fixed their identity.

Moore.

Hylocichla guttata

December 7, 1929

One individual was secured in Lime Dale Canyon 1300 ft., two mis. S. of Redlands, San Bernardino Co., California, as it perched on a dead branch over the stream in the wash bottom. On November 8, another individual was observed about ¼ of a mile further up the stream, among the ferns and dead leaves in the wash bottom. The bird seemed very tame, and momentarily perched on a twig within fifteen feet of the observer. The intelligent looking white ringed eye of the bird scanned the observer interrogatively, and soon the bird hopped down into the ferns and disappeared from sight, and could not be found after a quite diligent search of the surrounding territory in which it disappeared. These sagacious looking birds seem to fit in admirably with the quiet morning atmosphere of a foggy day. Another bird was seen about the Smiley home in the city of Redlands, in company with a group of Song Sparrows, White crowned Sparrows, and Anthony Towhees.

No.	Subject and Locality	Date	Time of day	Light	Actinometer	Stop	Exposure	Camera Extension	Ray Filter	Plate
1.	Nest of Cactus Wren - Quail Springs 25 mi. E. of Whitewater Sta. Riverside Co. Calif.	Oct 27 1929	9 AM	Clear		16	25"			
2.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.		16-32	25"			
3.	Dip. deserti colony - Quail Springs 25 mi E. of Whitewater Sta. Riverside Co. Calif.	Do.	9:30 AM	Do.		32	25"			
4.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.		32-64	25"			
5.	River Bottom Live Oak Canyon Redlands Cal.	Nov. 16 1929	11 AM	Do.		8	25"			
6.	Swallow Nesting Site Live Oak Canyon Redlands Calif	Do.	Do.	Do.		16.	25"			
7	Live Oak Canyon Redlands Calif.	Do.	Do.	Do.		16	25"			
8	Skull - Female Striped Skunk (Upper view)	Nov 7 1929	2 PM	Window open west side of House (sun from window)		32	10 sec.	Full		
9	" " " " " "	Do.	Do.	Do.		32	6 sec.	Do.		
10.	" " " " (Lower view)	Do.	Do.	Do.		32	5 sec.	Do.		
11.	Adult and Juvenile Spotted Skunk skulls (Upper view)	Do.	2:30 PM	Do.		32	5 sec.	Do.		
12	Skulls - Male & Female " " " "	Do.	Do.	Do.		32	5 sec.	Do.		
13	Skull - Male Spotted Skunk (Under view)	Do.	Do.	Do.		32	5 sec.	Do.		

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

No.	Subject and Locality
1.	Nyctis impaled on Choya – Lost Palms Canyon, Riverside Co. Calif.
2.	Mustela No. 4970 B.D.M. Redlands, San Bernardino Co., Calif.
3.	Do.
4.	Nest of Robins, Big Meadows Ft. San Bernardino Mts, S.B. Co., Calif.
5.	Location where Prognathus longimembris were taken 4 3/4 mi. N. San Bernardino S.B. Co., Calif.
6	Hillside trapped on May 23, 1931, 4 3/4 mi. N San Bernardino, S.B.Co., Calif.
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Date	Time	Light	Actinometer	Stop	Exposure	Camera Extension	Ray Filter	Plate
April 13, 1930	4 P.M.	Misty		U.S. 16	1/5	Full.	K2.	B&W. 1/8
May 28, 1930	2 P.M.	Clear		U.S. 32	30	Full.	K2	B&W. 1/8
Do.	Do	Do.		Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
June 28, 1930	2 P.M.	Clear		US 16	1/25	Full—	K2	B&W 1/8
June 1, 1931	4 P.M.	Clear		US 8-16	1/20	1/2 ext.	K2	"
June 1, 1931	"	"		US 16	"	"	"	"

Date	No.	Article.		
Oct. 22	4.	Prints made 3¼" X 4¼"		30
Oct 31	2	Graflex Roll Film. @.55	1	10
		Total	1	40
Nov. 1.	2.	Kodak Film A 120 @ 25		.50
Nov. 4.	6	Prints made, and films developed A 120.		.40
Nov. 4	6	Films developed and Prints Made. Graflex		.38
Nov. 12.	6	Films developed 5"X4" - 3 prints made.		31
Nov. 12	4	Graflex Roll Film 5"X4" @. 55	2	.20
Nov. 15	3	" " " " developed @. 45	1	35
Nov. 18	6	Graflex Films develop. & printed.		53
Nov. 22.	1	Graflex Roll Film		55
Nov. 25	2	Kodack A 120 develop. & print. @ 35		70
		Camera Repaired		✱
			6.	92